



DRAFT HORSE BREEDING.

It Pays the Farmer to Raise Good Draft Colts.

Our most progressive farmers are reading the signs of the times and keeping mares to do their work and also raise colts. The mares are bred each year. Such farmers realize that the greatest profits are not made from some one crop, but in conserving small profits from every crop, and not the least profitable is the colt crop.

A pair of mares handled properly will do a good season's work and raise colts in addition. By their labor they can be made to pay for their feed, and also that of their colts until a year old. At the end of the year one has as his profits the colts reared, which have cost him only the actual service fee of the stallion.

I fancy I hear some one say that mares sucking colts will not do as much work as geldings. I will grant that is true, but a good pair of mares sucking colts will do all the work in a day any farmer ought to do. Where brood mares are kept to do the work it is a good plan to keep a larger number of them than would be necessary were geldings used. For instance, keep five mares to do the same work which would be expected of four geldings. This will permit exchange of mares in the teams at foaling time. This plan of keeping an extra mare will be found to be a profit by the increased value of all the colts reared.

A pertinent question is, What is the best type of mares to select for breeding and farm use? This question must be answered somewhat according to climate, topography of the land, the size of fields and the nature of the crops grown. Where the fields are large and comparatively level and the cultivated crops grown are not of a small, delicate nature, such as must



Breed 1,500 Pound Farm Mare.

be grown close together, larger mares can be used more conveniently. For some work a more active team is desired.

By some it is thought that larger horses do not stand the warmer climate as well as smaller ones. This, I believe, is due more to the previous or early treatment of the horses than to that of size. A great many large horses are not reared up in such a way as to produce hardiness. During the past decade or more the larger horses have been valuable, their value having been on the market.

I believe there is no horse that can be produced so cheaply and with as much profit to the farmer as the draft horse, says Prof. R. C. Oberleit of the University of Illinois. The size of the mares chosen must then be determined by each individual for his own use on his own farm, but it must be remembered that the larger the mares the more valuable they will be to raise draft colts, which return the greatest profits.

There are some general points of type and conformation that should be observed in selecting any brood mare, no matter if large or small. Always select mares with good, large feet, good, heavy bone with quality, but don't sacrifice quality for quantity of bone. A deep, roomy barrel and tightly coupled is preferable. The shoulder should be long and rather obliquely set, the chest deep and capacious. The back short, broad, and well muscled, the croup long and muscular and neatly joined to a well-muscled tail, last but not least, select mares with a feminine head. This one character in the trained eye perhaps proves more of the mare's real value as a breeder than any other.

The care of brood mares used for farm labor is an important matter and one which may greatly influence profits. They should be gradually hardened to work in the spring by starting at light work with short hours and gradually increasing the amount until they are well able to stand a good hard day's work. The time necessary for this change should not be less than three to four weeks.

They should be handled carefully by a kind driver, who should see to it that the collars are properly fitted to the shoulders so as not to gall or bruise them before they have sufficient time to become hardened. As they shrink in flesh, which they probably will do after being at work for

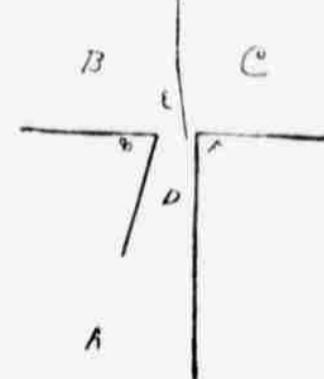
some little time, the slack in the collars should be taken up.

The feeding is important, and should be governed according to the individuality of the mare. When feeding mares in foal, in order to provide for the proper development of the foetus, they should receive a liberal supply of protein in their ration, together with feeds rich in bone-building substances. Wheat bran, being rich in phosphorus and ash material, is an excellent food for this purpose. A ration composed of three parts corn, two parts oats and one part bran, fed with clover hay, will prove quite satisfactory. If clover is not available use mixed hay of clover and timothy rather than timothy. With such a ration, there should be no difficulty from constipation, as the bran and clover hay is quite loosening.

A SORTING PEN.

How Hogs Can Be Easily and Rapidly Sorted.

Here is a sorting pen to conveniently and rapidly sort hogs. Of course, one can only sort in two bunches to start with, but the operation can be repeated. I use it for sorting hogs and sheep and for separating boar from sows, after breeding, explains a writer in Wallace's Farmer. Same can be used if made larger for



Plan of Sorting Pen.

cutting out cattle, but it is not successful if made for cattle to use for hogs. The sides of the tapering alleys must be boarded up tight or hogs will get their legs in cracks and should be high enough to prevent hogs from jumping over. Drive hogs into pen A, which connects with pens B and C through chute D. Sorting gate E swings from posts F to G, but will not clear either. Space between posts F and G should be no wider than necessary. The man working sorting gate will stand behind post E if right-handed, or G if left-handed. A stout latch should be fastened to sorting gate that will fasten to either post. Mortise hole into post for lever latch on gate. Advertising pens and small gates may be made as desired by taking sorting gate off hinges and placing a chevron plate against posts F and G; it becomes a handy place to put a ring in a hog's nose. If post E is set to one side an incline chute can be made to fit up to posts F and G, making a convenient place to load hogs. In that case pens B and C should be very short and wide so a wagon can be backed into pen and not have to stop to reach chute.

ECONOMICAL FEED WAY.

Arrangement by Which Waste Is Reduced to a Minimum.

The one from which illustrations were taken was simply a passage way about four feet wide. The side next to the stalls, which were about two feet lower than the floor of the feed way, was boarded up solid.

Front View. It is for a foot, and above this were upright pieces about 14 inches apart. The roughage was merely dumped down on the floor and the horses put their heads between the uprights and helped themselves. Boxes for grain were provided at the corner of each stall.

The upright pieces may be 1x2 or 1x4 inches square, and should have the corners rounded off so as not to rub the horses' flanks. This would not matter, of course, with cattle, but the uprights must be fastened very securely for them to fit into this feed way. The hay was thrown from above, and the **Side View.**



FOR BREAKFAST AND LUNCH.

Corn Muffins, Rolls and Cheese Sticks Will Tempt the Appetite.

Southern Corn Muffins. One pint fresh buttermilk, three-quarters pint cornmeal, two eggs, one level teaspoonful soda, one level teaspoonful salt, butter size of a walnut. Beat the eggs together, add the buttermilk, then cornmeal, soda and salt sifted together; lastly the butter melted. If the buttermilk is sour add another level teaspoonful of soda. Heat the greased muffin tin thoroughly, then bake for 20 minutes.

Sweet French Rolls.—Cream one-fourth of a cupful of butter and one-fourth cupful of sugar together and gradually beat into a pint of light sponge. Add two eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately, and flour enough to make the same thickness as before. Cover and stand in a warm place until it begins to rise, then add flour to make a soft dough and knead well. Set aside again until doubled in size, then shape like Parker house rolls. When light make three parallel creases across the top of each. Brush with the beaten white of egg in cold water and a little vanilla. Sprinkle granulated sugar thickly over the top. Bake 15 minutes. When done lay a napkin over the rolls in the pan for five minutes, which makes a tender crust.

Coffee Rolls.—Scald and cool one cupful milk, add two yeast cakes, one-fourth cupful egg yolks, one-half cupful whole eggs, two-thirds cupful butter, one-half cupful sugar, one-half teaspoonful lemon extract, four and two-thirds cupfuls flour. Beat thoroughly; let rise six hours, and then keep on ice over night. Toss on a board, roll and shape, let rise until light, and bake in a moderate oven. Brush over with sugar and water after baking.

Cheese Sticks.—Mix well one-half cup of butter into one cup of flour; add one teaspoonful each of salt and sugar; mix with enough water to make a soft dough and roll out thin. Have ready one-half cup of grated cheese; sprinkle a little on the dough with a little cayenne pepper and roll out again; do this until the cheese is all used up; then cut it into strips; lay in greased pans, and bake in a quick oven.

ALMONDS MAKE DELICIOUS PIE.

Something New to Offer the Family for Dessert.

Make a crust by creaming eight ounces of butter, then adding three ounces of powdered sugar, the yolks of two eggs, two tablespoons of milk and three-fourths pound sifted flour. Knead until stiff enough to roll out to one-half inch in thickness. Spread this paste upon two round buttered pie tins. Make a filling for the pies by blanching and chopping fine one cup of almonds. Then pour one cup granulated sugar moistened with one teaspoon of water, into a frying pan. Place over a slow fire until melted, then add the chopped almonds, stirring briskly until the mixture turns golden brown. Turn this out on the paste and spread quickly before it cooks. Beat three whole eggs with an egg beater, gradually adding two tablespoons powdered sugar. Stir into this one and one-half cup milk and then pour the mixture over the browned almonds and sugar in the pies, and bake in a hot oven. As soon as the custard is firm spread over each pie a meringue of two egg whites beaten stiff and mixed with two tablespoons powdered sugar. Let brown lightly.

Ragout of the Breast of Veal.

Separate the joints of the brisket and trim the meat, put it to braise with a little water, baste it with butter and water.

Make a gravy by boiling the trimmings of the meat in a little water, thicken with flour and butter, and serve with the meat when done. Season with pepper, salt and a little onion.

Neat Darning.

Unless one is an experienced darning, the holes in one's stockings, after they have been darned, are apt to be a sight. One always has scraps of old lace and net on hand and with these anyone can make a darn of which even grandmother could not be ashamed. Baste a piece of net over the hole and then darn in and out the holes in the net, and finally cross over and under in the regular and usual manner. The darn will be even and neat and will have more strength and body to it than the average darn.

Ink Stain on Linen.

Take a piece of yellow candle, melt it, and dip the spotted part of the linen in the melted tallow, then put it into the wash. It will become perfectly white without any spot or hole. This is better than milk, spirit of salts or lemon.

Home Made Umbrella Stand.

Take a good sized sewer pipe and enamel it to match the hall. Use a small granite pan as catchbasin. This makes a useful and cheap umbrella stand.

Lousy hogs and thrifty hogs are strangers.

SENATOR FROM NEW YORK



United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew of New York is perhaps more intimately known to the people than any other man, excepting those who have been elected president. Senator Depew, before his election to the senate in 1899, had represented the Vanderbilts in the huge financial affairs of that family for many years, and was president of the New York Central road for a long time.

M'KINLEY'S WATCH.

TIMEPIECE WORN WHEN HE WAS SHOT TREASURED BY NEPHEW.

Prominent Resident of Fort Worth, Tex., Falls Heir to Historic Relic—Is Magnificent Example of Goldsmith's Art.

Fort Worth, Tex.—It was discovered the other day that the heavy gold watch which was carried by President William McKinley when he was shot by the anarchist, Coughanor, at Buffalo, is owned and in the possession of a Fort Worth man, a nephew of the victim of the assassin's bullet.

The nephew is A. J. Duncan, son-in-law and general manager of the Citizens' Light and Power company. He is a son of one of President McKinley's two sisters. His mother Mrs. A. J. Duncan was formerly Miss Sarah E. McKinley. She now lives at the family home in Cleveland, O., with the other sister. Both women are more than 50 years old.

It had long been the understanding in the McKinley and Duncan families that A. J. Duncan was to receive William McKinley's watch as a cousin inherited the grandfather's timepiece, but none of the members of the two families had any idea under what circumstances the watch would fall into Mr. Duncan's hands.

After the Buffalo tragedy and the subsequent death of President McKinley the watch was left in the possession of Mrs. McKinley until her death more than a year ago. Then it was turned over to Mr. Duncan as had been originally understood. The watch, until a few weeks ago, remained with Mr. Duncan's mother in Cleveland.

Shortly after his election to the presidency the first time Mr. McKinley had the watch specially made for him in Canton, O. While not a large watch, it is heavy as it contains a large amount of gold decoration. The timepiece is superficially embossed with gold numbers embossed on the face.

THREE-LEGGED COLT BORN.

Freak Foaled at Pittsfield Has Also Feet Like Deer's.

Pittsfield, Mass.—A three-legged colt, with hoofs like a deer, was born in the stable of Charles H. Pratt.

The head and body are perfect, but the left front leg is missing. The single front leg is in the usual place on the right side. It is shaped like that of a deer. The rear legs are like those of a deer from the hock down and they have cloven hoofs. The feet at the ankles are turned upward and backward so that it will be practical impossible for the animal to stand.

Mr. Pratt was offered \$200 by a traveling salesman for the freak, but refused. It was put on exhibition at the Pratt stable and an admission of ten cents is being charged. All day people from all parts of the city go to the Pratt stable.

DRIVEN MAD BY A SECRET

Suicide of Wisconsin Man Brings Out Peculiar Story.

Washburn, Wis.—Since the recent suicide of Andrew Smith, a Philander who ended his life a few weeks ago by putting a bullet through his head, a story has been going the rounds concerning him and his partner, named Erickson. It is said that some years ago Smith and Erickson came into possession of large sums of money which they buried out in the vicinity of Sixmile lake 22 miles from this city.

It is said that the money was taken away from persons who had stolen it from an express company at Duluth or Superior many years ago, and the knowledge of the hidden wealth had so preyed upon the minds of the two that both lost their reason. Andrew Erickson, one of the men, was adjudged insane on February 10, 1903, and was taken to the asylum at Oshkosh, and at the present time is in the asylum for chronic insanity at Wash-

burn. This is shown by the records of the county.

It is now said that Smith shot himself during a fit of insanity.

On the morning that Smith committed suicide he and a man named Horan from this city, had gone out to Sixmile lake for the purpose of looking over some land upon which it was thought that there was mineral deposit. Shortly after the men arrived at the lake and just after the two had started out on their exploring trip Smith took his life.

It is now thought that Smith and the man were near the spot where the wealth was hidden and Smith, fearing that the money might be discovered before he could appropriate it secretly to his own use, became insane and took his life. The actions of Smith and Erickson were always mysterious in the extreme. There are a number of persons here that are so sure that the treasure is buried somewhere in the vicinity of the lake that a search for it will be made.